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## CHINA FORESEES MONARCHY STEP IN NEW TITLES

Honors For Officials Don't Jibe  
With Republic, Many  
Maintain.

Peking, Sept. 17.—Is the plan of President Yuan Shi-kai to confer titles of nobility upon government officials another step toward a monarchy?

This is the question which is asked very generally throughout China, especially in the liberal press.

The thinking public and the foreign press are having some difficulty in reconciling the title idea with a republic, but the criticism is of a kindly, inf act of a rather jocular character.

Retrospective titles are the sort which will be conferred if the new plan is carried out. It has the approval of the cabinet. The senate is still to act in the measure, but, like most other measures favored by the President and his official family, the scheme for conferring titles will doubtless pass without opposition.

The five titles which President Yuan Shi-kai's government will probably confer upon meritorious members of the government are: Prince, duke, marquis, earl, viscount and baron. These titles are all considered to be of equal rank with the exception that the baronetcy will cease with the life of the man upon whom the title is conferred, while the heir of a viscount will be permitted to become a baron. The heir of a prince will become a duke, and so on through the list of the baronetcy, each generation inheriting a less enduring title. The prince's family will have a title for five succeeding generations, while the dukedom will confer distinction upon only four subsequent generations, and so on through the list.

After considering the title question carefully, the cabinet is said to have decided that titles which expired with the original holder would not be thoroughly appreciated by the officials. In discussing the cabinet action the Peking Gazette says: "To escape from the horns of the dilemma it has been decided by those responsible for a measure which strikes one as rather bizarre in a republican regime to adopt what is called a 'professional inheritance system'."

In commenting upon the proposed titles of nobility the Peking Daily News says: "On the face of it, the proposition is unusual not to say unique, for where in any other part of the world has a republic countenanced the conferring of titles upon its subjects? The only reply to such a query is that China is a unique country, glorying in a history unparalleled in its records, with a population greater than any other in the world, and with a view point different from practically every other nation. Western standards cannot be adopted as criteria when China and the Chinese are being considered."

"It is a trite remark to say that it is the unexpected that always happens. This is very true of China. Almost four years ago the world was agreeably surprised to witness a revolution in this country which was practically bloodless. Not only was the revolution bloodless, but the republic created by imperial decree. This event is unique in the history of the world. Never before was such a radical change in a form of government carried out under the blessing and goodwill of that world's despots. Furthermore the world has since been surprised to see that a stable administration has been established in a land where chaos and anarchy prevailed. And another surprise is presented in the spectacle of a China no longer dependent upon foreign countries for financial assistance in its administration. Therefore, in view of these unexpected happenings, who should be unprepared for other events of a surprising nature. To talk of hereditary titles in a republic seems paradoxical, that is, from a western point of view. But China is a land of topsy-turvydom, also, from the western point of view. So, keeping this aspect before us, the proposition may not seem so very strange after all, although its wisdom may be questioned."

## China Will Not Open Kiao-Chow For Trade

Peking, Sept. 17.—It is announced by the State Department that Kiao-chow will not be among the ports in Shantung province which China will open to foreign trade. Under the treaty agreement with Japan the Chinese will confer with the Japanese minister and arrange for the opening of ports, the State Department officials and Mr. Miki have been in conference almost daily for several weeks as to the ports which will be thrown open to the world in Shantung and Inner Mongolia. The list is awaited with much interest by business men familiar with trade in China.

Tsai, in Inner Mongolia, the ancient capital of China, is another well known city which the State Department has announced will not be opened. It is now of slight commercial importance as it is off the railway, five days by caravan northwest of Peking. The Chinese officials are evidently working by process of elimination and their announcements up to date disclose the names of cities which will not be opened. No information has been given as to the ports which will be opened.

The State Department has issued lists showing the following cities in Shantung will remain closed: Kuang, Tangchow, Lin-ching, Hsichow, Tang-chio-kou, Yenchow, Yichow, Pusan, Kiao-chow. Cities in Inner Mongolia which will not be thrown open are: Jehol, Li-chuan, Shiao-shun-lun, Kaitu, Lin-jui, Ta-jai, Ching-ping, Ping-chuan, Wu-tan-cheng.

## POLES REGARD WARSAW FALL AS A TRAGEDY

Destruction of Property in  
Retreat Held As Great  
Loss.

Stockholm, Sweden, Sept. 17.—Whatever military strategists may decide is the actual importance of the Russian loss of western Poland and the fall of Warsaw, by the Poles themselves it is regarded as nothing but the bitterest tragedy. Six months ago, the Russian Poles, in spite of their losses and suffering and the complete devastation of the most productive portions of their country, still clung hopefully to the promise which Russia had held out to them at the beginning of the war. But with the gradual encroachment of German armies, this assurance has wavered—not so much because they doubted Russia's good faith as because they questioned her ability to enforce General Dux's resolution. With the loss of the Polish capital, it may be said that this waning hope which alone held Russian Poland out of absolute despair, has expired.

An Associated Press correspondent talked with representative Poles of all classes from the aristocracy to the peasantry, as they fled from Warsaw to interior points in Russia. The commonest feeling was one of ill-concealed resentment against the Russians.

In the recent retreat from the region around Warsaw, the Russian army, having learned a lesson from Lodz, where the resources of the city were converted to German use, decided upon a policy of destroying all property about whose use by the Germans there was the slightest question. It was hardly to be expected that the Poles, homeless, paperized, and without any idea of where or how they were going to live, would preserve a judicially calm view of this action by the Russian army. Explanations regarding strategic necessities failed to impress men who had just seen their own homes razed by the Russian army and had received printed proclamations the very phrasing of which they considered an insult. This proclamation is brusquely stated that "Polish cattle and men must immediately leave the regions along the front for points in the interior."

These wretched persons said that the Russian soldiers in their zealous execution of the orders they had received, had left nothing behind them except a blackened and scarred landscape whose very soil was ruined.

Polish resentment has been increased by the reports of Germany's offer of territory to Russia, according to the terms of which Russia would cede a narrow strip of Poland in the neighborhood of Kallus to Germany. "In this settlement," say the Poles, "Russia would lose nothing, and Germany would lose everything for this would bring Germany one step nearer to her plan for Germanizing the Vistula which would mean the death of Poland as a nation. It is certain that Poland is not only to be the chief sufferer in the war, but that she is to constitute the prize which Russia is to pay to Germany."

In view of the present geographical boundaries of Poland, and the state of Polish feeling, the continuance of the session of the Russian-Polish commission appointed by the Emperor to consider the question of Polish independence has the qualities of tragedy and farce almost equally combined. The commission has apparently come to a deadlock since the kind of independence which Poland wants and the kind which Russia sees fit to offer, if not directly opposed, at least so remote from each other as to have little in common.

"I can see little hope of an agreement between the Russian and Polish members of our commission," said Roman Dmowski, the Polish chairman of the commission and former leader of the national democratic party of Poland, in a statement to the Associated Press.

"I have been asked by the Russian Emperor to give my views regarding the Polish government of the future, and I would be insincere and unrepresentative of my country if I modified them to suit the Russian members of the commission. If a compromise is necessary, it is certainly not my duty at this time to suggest it. You may be assured on one point, Poland will never be satisfied without a proper degree of independence."

Asked to explain his idea of a proper degree of independence, Mr. Dmowski said: "I mean a Polish legislature with both houses wholly Polish, complete financial independence, and the end of Russian officialdom in Poland. This is a concession Poland will never care to make, for Poland has been a most inviting garden for exploitation by Russian officials."

"It is the presence of Russian administrative officials which we find particularly intolerable. Poland knows that she can never realize her ideals as a progressive nation while she is being held back by a primitive, eastern civilization. Our desire is to subject to the standards of Russia, or the capricious and methods of their primitive officials is absurd."

"It must not be inferred, however, that Poland's resentment against Russia is accompanied by a growing sympathy with Germany. Whatever may be Poland's troubles under Russian rule, she realizes that German rule would mean the funeral of the Polish nation. We admire a great many things in Germany and under German rule western Poland has been much more prosperous than while it was in Russian hands. The revenues are now higher and the people as a whole are better off financially. It is also true that our kinsmen in German Poland have acquired a high start of culture and that in agriculture they have even surpassed the Germans themselves."

"So perhaps from a financial point of view we would be better off under German rule, but this consideration will never be placed by Poland on a level with her ideals for self-realization and independence, and she knows

that under Germany these ideals will have to be buried.

"Poland is therefore still turning to the Allies for the realization of her independence. Though at present she is utterly helpless, financially wrecked, torn and destroyed by a war in which Poles are forced to fight against Poles, if she emerges an independent nation, her sacrifices will not have been in vain."

## RUSO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE LIKELY, BELIEF IN EAST

Tokio, Sept. 17.—Reports that the genre, the elder statesmen, who have begun to reassert their prerogatives so remarkably, have been conferring with the cabinet on the feasibility of an alliance with Russia are denied by the two nations in Japan.

Mr. Ki Inakaki, leader of the Kokuminto group in the Diet, told the conference referred to Japan's policy towards China. He said:

"Whatever may be the issue of the present war, our policy towards China requires much improvement. This is a question which gravely concerns the nation. That the Anglo-Japanese alliance must be respected needs no explanation. But besides the Anglo-Japanese alliance, there is another question of great importance—important to the formation of our Chinese policy. That is the improvement or strengthening of the friendly relationship between Japan and Russia."

To put the friendly relationship between the two nations on a stronger basis is quite necessary to the establishment of Japan's policy towards China. Unless this object is attained Japan's policy towards Manchuria and Mongolia cannot be effectively carried out. Nor can Japan's national defense problem be completely solved."

Mr. Inakaki went on to say the public seems to fear that the growth of intimate relationship between Japan and Russia will injure the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but such apprehension, in his opinion, quite unwarranted.

Specialists from Petrograd indicate that the Japanese press comments welcoming a Russo-Japanese alliance have favorably impressed public opinion in Russia.

## OLDEST BRITISH REGIMENT RANKS WITH VOLUNTEERS

Traces History Back to Sixteenth Century and Is Allied With "Honourables."

London, Sept. 17.—The oldest regiment in the British army is not a part of its regular establishment, but a militia regiment, the Honourable Artillery Company, which is allied to the Honourable Artillery Company of Boston.

Both the English and American honorable artillery companies trace their documentary history back to Henry VIII and their legendary origin to William the Red, son of the Conqueror. The London company has just celebrated its 378th anniversary, for it was on August 25, 1537, that the King's charter granted to "certain wellbeloved Servants & Subjettes" the right to establish the "mynye or petyllie of Saint George." This build established an "Artillery of Longbowes Crossbowes and Handgonnes" which had as its objects "the better increase of this o'r Realms & Mayntenance of the Science & Feate of Shoting."

In return for their patriotism the members were granted the privilege of wearing "any man" of embroidery or any Cognizance of "Sylver" or "any man" of Sylks as Velvet Satten or Damaske, and also were freed from serving on juries. Moreover, they could not be charged with murder if they happened to kill accidentally any trespasser during target practice in the "Fynnybury Fields," provided they shouted a warning.

The company leased a piece of ground which became known as the Artillery Garden. Other towns became envious and began to apply for charters. Colchester, Bristol and Yorkmouth among them, but the parent company had but one genuine offspring, and that is the Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, which was founded by some members of the London company, who emigrated to Boston.

In 1641 the H. A. C. obtained the land they now occupy in Bunhill Fields. In a dispute as to the choosing of officers that arose, a compromise was effected by the Privy Council. Since then, their Captain-General has been either the Prince of Wales or the King himself.

During the civil war, in the middle

of the seventeenth century, the H. A. C. took no part, although its members sided individually with King Charles. Yet they attended Cromwell's funeral as a body, the Restoration they threw off their republicanism and accepted James, Duke of York, as their Captain-General. The H. A. C., on James' departure to France, welcomed with equal enthusiasm its succeeding commanders, who were William, George of Denmark and George of Hanover. Their hearty reception so pleased King George that he sent them a donation of 500 pounds with which a new armory house was built.

In their Bunhill quarters there are kept as relics the Royal warrant book, the drum major's staff of 1679 and some of the magnificent uniforms worn during the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. The Great Vellum Book, containing the names of members from 1610 to 1682, stands unparalleled as a muster roll, as John Milton, Christopher Wren and Samuel Peppeys as well as the leading names among the royalty and nobility appear on it.

The H. A. C. is not a parade organization. Not only have its present members gone to the front, but also great numbers of recruits. A large number have been commissioned in other commands.

## French Landlords Are Unable To Collect Rent

Paris, Sept. 17.—Landlords in need of money, unable to collect rent pending the lifting of the moratorium as applied to rents, met recently to discuss the possibility of borrowing money with recent receipts as collateral security. The president of their association told them frankly that they must abandon all hope of making any such loans, for in the present state of the question no one would lend money on any claim for rent. It was disclosed at this meeting that only 33 per cent. of the total amount due for rentals since July 31, 1914, had been paid, and that 670 million francs remained due at the end of the quarter of April 15-July 15 this year.

## TWENTY SUBMARINES ARE LOST BY GERMANS

London, Sept. 17.—The Germans have lost twenty submarines since the beginning of the war, according to an editorial note in The Motorship and Motorboat, while the British losses have been only seven, including the E-7 the destruction of which was announced today.

## JAPAN SEEKING TO GET CONTROL OF MORE ISLANDS

Tokio, Sept. 17.—Since the capture of the South Sea Islands from Germany by the British-Japanese fleets, Japan has been exerting every effort to spread her influence in these islands, which are now in her possession. The question of the permanent occupancy, however, will not be settled until after the war.

Japan recently sent technical commissions to study the islands from a commercial standpoint, and followed that up by despatching a special mission filled with Japanese newsmen on a tour of inspection. Now Japan is entertaining the royalty of the islands. There is one full-fledged King and twenty-one other chieftains of various degrees who have been brought here on a naval transport from the islands of Kusa, Jaluit, Seypan, Yap, Pelew and Ponapi in the Caroline group which have been wrested from German control and are now under Japanese administration. Roughly, these islands lie between the United States island possession of Guam and the Philippines.

The head of the party now visiting Tokyo is John Siegrah, otherwise called King of Kusa. He and his fellow chieftains have out-rivalled the most untiring tourists in sight-seeing. They have been constantly entertained at luncheon and dinner by leading Japanese and have received a large assortment of presents, including wrist watches, silk kimonos, parasols and other articles as souvenirs of their visit.

King John Siegrah when asked about his impressions of Japan, said that he and his friends heartily appreciated the cordial treatment by the Japanese. As to the Japanese administration in the islands he said there had not yet been time to form a true estimate of the new order of things. Although the German administration had, he complained, adopted high-handed measures in monopolizing certain enterprises, generally speaking the Germans had been successful in their colonial policy in the South Sea. He was certain, however, that the native islanders were more familiar with Japanese people and customs than they had been with German.

The only drawbacks to the visit to Japan, according to King Siegrah, were that it was altogether too hot and that they were not allowed to

touch any alcoholic drinks during their stay. But they were all delighted with the opportunity to obtain a wider outlook on things.

Some of the chiefs have visited Europe and know something of occidental civilization from personal contact. All have learned something of the United States and Europe from American missionaries who have been stationed in their islands. Most of them speak English and several French and German.

## IN ASHES A YEAR AGO, VILLAGE NOW MOST PROSPEROUS

Paris, Sept. 17.—The village of Sermaize-la-Bains will have the double honor of figuring in history as the extreme right of the position of the Fourth French army in the battle of the Marne, and of being the first of the completely devastated towns to rise from their ashes. A year ago it was a local sugar refining center and a watering place with charming cottages and villas and some luxurious mansions; its population was about 3,000. The 12th of September there remained not 40 of these houses erect, and none of the 40 were undamaged.

There was no fighting in the town itself, and no soldiers were ever quartered there, yet it received 9,000 shells in six days—ten for each building and more than three for each inhabitant—during the week of the battle of the Marne. There were few casualties among the civilians, for those that had not evacuated took shelter in cellars. When the buildings remained erect when the Germans retreated were set afire.

Today there is a "Hotel des Voyageurs," filled with guests, a "Grand Bazar," a dressmaking and millinery establishment, a grocer, a butcher, a barber and a dealer in garden seeds, doing a thriving business.

The Quakers have erected 58 temporary dwellings, and here and there more permanent structures have been put up by the inhabitants with funds loaned by the Department of the Marne. Seventeen hundred of the inhabitants have returned.

The owner of an automobile may be well regarded so long as he does not take anyone out to ride, but if he does invite them out without giving them a hotel dinner, he is a cheap sport.

### Caesar Misch Stores

CASH OR CREDIT  
Main Golden Hill and Middle Streets

# Saturday Bargains

In order to stimulate early fall buying, we are marking values for tomorrow that will positively compel you to come in if you want the best for the least.

## Cheerful Credit Is Free to Everybody

All that is necessary is to purchase your goods, paying No Money Down and then pay the purchase price in small weekly installments.

### Men's and Young Men's FALL SUITS

A great assortment of the latest fall mixtures and styles. Snappy patterns and colorings as well as the dependable blues and blacks. Cleverly designed and tailored—some conservative styles and others more extreme for the younger fellows.

\$15 Values	\$9.85	\$18 & \$20 Values	\$14.85
SATURDAY SPECIAL		SATURDAY SPECIAL	
\$22.50 & \$25 Values	\$18.85	\$27.50 & \$30 Values	\$22.85
SATURDAY SPECIAL		SATURDAY SPECIAL	

### TROUSERS SPECIAL

A fine assortment—all new goods just arrived. 250 pairs that regularly sell at \$1.50 and \$2. Saturday Special

95c

\$2 and \$3.50 Values

\$1.95

### MEN'S HATS

The bell has rung on the straw, so come here now for one of the best hats you can buy in Bridgeport—every new soft and stiff model. \$2 values. Saturday Special

\$1.50

Others up to \$4.50

### SHIRTS

New fall patterns specially priced for Saturday.

\$1.00 values

79c

\$1.50 values

95c

\$2.00 values

\$1.35

### New Fall Neckwear

A new assortment of the latest novelties. Regular 35c values. Saturday Special

29c

### BOYS' SUITS

These are qualities that you can depend upon and will give the maximum of wear. A good variety of new fancy mixtures and new models priced especially low for Saturday.

\$3.50 values	\$1.95	\$5.00 values	\$3.85	\$8.00 values	\$5.85
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BOYS' BLOUSES

Saturday Special

29c

A COMPLETE NEW LINE HERE OF BOYS' FURNISHINGS, HATS, CAP, ETC.

### FALL COATS

for women and misses' in tweeds and fancy mixtures, with loose ripple and belted effects. Real \$12.75 values

\$8.98

### FALL WAISTS

for women and misses' in crepe de chine, with combination collar. Also in the new plaid tafetas. \$3.50 values

\$1.98

### MILLINERY

Every new model in trimmed hats and shapes. A gorgeous display.

\$1.98 to \$27.50

### School Dresses

Washable fabrics in plaids and stripes—the correct dress for school. Regular \$1.50 values. Saturday Special

95c

### Children's Coats

New fall styles and colors. A coat that will please the little one. Regular \$4.50 values. Special Saturday

\$2.95

### Children's Hats

New hats with the smartest trimmings.

### Shoes

New fall fashions for men, women and children priced extremely low.

### Caesar Misch Stores

CASH OR CREDIT  
Main Golden Hill and Middle Streets

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